

EVENTS OF INTEREST
IN SOCIAL CIRCLES

WOMAN AND THE HOME

DOMESTIC HELPS AND
AIDS TO HOUSEWIVES

LAURA JEAN LIBBY'S DAILY TALKS ON

HEART TOPICS

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TAKING A HUSBAND
ON FAITH

Oh, why make me! God pity those who have lost faith. In human nature's good intent: Whose rosy dreams have faded to a When ugly truths the heart have rent And trust has flown!—L. J. L.

Of course women take the man they marry on faith. They believe in him, put all confidence in his avowal of the love which he declares is to last forever. They believe he intends to honor and protect them, else why would he wed?

The majority of women carry this faith through life with them and their years glide by like a long sweet dream. Their husbands take care that their faith shall not be shattered. Wives faith blinds them to any little weaknesses their husbands may possess, making home-life a veritable Eden, a place where all cares are dropped and love abides in all joy and gladness.

Yet faith is a bubble light as air. A rude jolt may shatter it beyond all possibility of repairing it. When this happens the angel of peace has taken wing from that household. Instead of a loving wife waiting at the door for the husband with a kiss, more likely he meets an irate woman who demands to know where he has been and whom he was with. Even if he does tell her the truth he is not believed.

Shattered faith means confidence lost and when that is gone happiness has taken leave with it. Home is then a place of quarrels. One is the conqueror, the other the conquered.

When a man realizes beyond all doubting that his wife has actually lost faith in him, he is apt to lose all his manly pride and he may even come out boldly in his true colors, smothering demands of her what she is going to do about it.

A trick in the household warfare may take place, their difficulties patched up for the time being, but want of confidence is felt on both sides.

A smoldering fire in the heart she carries in her breast. It is always ready to leap into flame at the slightest fanning. When faith is gone, the sweetest, best part of love is slain. The man who thinks it can be regained never made a greater error of judgment. Love which has nearly burned out may in some instances be kindled with new fuel, but there is no such hope held out for expiring faith. It is the rust which eats into the golden chain, it is the weak link in the chain which crumbles and falls apart. It is the canker in the rose.

Sweethearts who lose faith in each other should never commit the folly of trying to unhinge the rock which is patched up satisfactorily. The young man who thinks nothing of disappearing his sweetheart on evenings she is expecting him to call, as he has taken away her faith in him, is a man by degrees. She scarcely believes he

is in earnest when he proposes marriage. Indeed, this want of faith some women carry to the altar with them. Next to love, there is nothing so sweet and dear in this world as that priceless treasure—perfect faith. Those who possess it are truly blessed.

MISS LIBBY'S REPLIES
TO YOUR LETTERS

Miss Libby's answers to your letters. Correct name and address must be given to insure attention. Initials printed. Write short letters on one side of paper only. Use ink. Personal letters cannot be answered. Address Miss Laura Jean Libbey, No. 916 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GO HOME EARLY.

E. L. D. writes: "I am a well-to-do young man of 19. Somewhat bashful. I have taken a nice girl out buggy riding three times, from 5 to 7. Is it proper to hold the robe about her with my arm on a cold day's ride? What is interesting to try to amuse her by talking of? She lives in a small house, far from mine. I can visit but few evenings. There's no hotel for my team and self to put up at. Think she will consent to late visits only?"

Be sure and make your visits so before evening is advanced you shall go home early.

PLENTY OF TIME.

G. G. writes: "I am a girl 10 months past 15 years. Am very deeply interested in a young man of 19. He is desirous of my steady company. But my parents think I am too young to keep company. Please advise me what is best to do."

Parents have your interest at heart. Girls who go against their wishes are always in deep sorrow. A year or two later you will have plenty of time for a worthy suitor.

TROUBLE ENDS
IN HAPPY WEDLOCK

J. P. writes: "I love a lady of 19 whom I am engaged to marry in June. However, she tells me her people say everything in opposition to her wedding me. To my face, I am everything my sweetheart could wish. She says she cannot stand it any longer. So I am to ask her to wait until I can pursue, as we are both uneducated and anxious for the right way."

It is truly a sorrow to have to submit to unhappiness. But if you are so earnestly asking parents not to be so humiliating for the sake of after friendship. Try not to answer their upbraidings. Do not heed them. Be patient. Your faith will end in happy wedlock, as you wish.

WATER POWER BILL
REPORTING AS A
TRAINING SCHOOL

(From Committee on Industrial Relations, Washington, By Dante Barton.)

An enormous grab at the public wealth has recently been made by big corporations with the help of the United States Senate.

The Shields Water Power Bill, which has passed the Senate and is now in the House of Representatives of Congress, is the worst attempt to get the natural resources of the people into private hands that has been pulled off in years.

Unless the people back home beat this iniquitous grab in the House of Representatives the biggest remaining source of public wealth will pass into the hands of private corporations, without compensation and forever.

The bill will give away all the water power of all the navigable rivers of the United States. The natural wealth thus to be lost to the people if this Shields Bill goes through the House would pay the cost of any sort of "preparedness." It would pay the cost of such rightful "preparedness" as the government should safeguard the health of workers, at least lessen the evils of unemployment, and give the great body of the people a real stake in their government.

"The enormous incomes and inheritances that imperil our republic and the enormous power over others that go with these fortunes," said Frank P. Walsh, in a recent statement issued by this Committee on Industrial Relations, "are based on the unnatural possession by a comparative few of our mines and our highways of commerce and of most of our richest farming lands."

Is this grabbing game to go on forever? Why does Congress stand for it and take no hand in it? The people, the workers, can stop this grab if they will act quickly and protest to their Congressmen. What is left of the people's earth here in America, and what can be taken back from Privilege grabbers, should be controlled and developed by the people for the people.

Seventy-six out of eighty-seven cases of typhoid fever which occurred in a recent outbreak have been traced by the United States Public Health Service to infected milk. Had the first cases been reported to a trained health officer the outbreak could have been stamped out promptly. When will we learn that disease prevention is sure and cheap?

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word

SOME PEOPLE LOOK AT THE POSITION
OF A NEWSPAPER REPORTER AS A
LOWLY ONE.

Some people look at the position of a newspaper reporter as a lowly one. Many plays satirize reporters as intrusive, aggressive, and rather offensive persons. There are people who feel that a young man of culture and education lowers himself by chasing news.

That feeling formerly existed more than it does now. The newspaper profession has so many gifted men nowadays that the dignity of the work is obvious. A suggestion of the service offered by experience in this function, is offered by the career of Richard Harding Davis, who has just died.

Davis, one of the most popular story writers of the present time, began with the plain everyday work of reporting news and accidents, just like any other cub. It developed into a trained his powers, and gave him his chance to display his gift. A surprising number of men prominent in business and public life started in as reporters.

Many young men who are not clear what they want to do in life, begin work in this position. Even if they quit after a few years, the time is not wasted. They acquire invaluable gifts of clear, terse, logical expression of thought, accurate description, and precise statement. They become very observant, and see the significant details where others gain only vague impressions.

Many are the men who have graduated from this school to the ranks of literature. Their journalistic experience gave them the gift of vivid description without which no writer gets very far. Some young men entertain the indolent wish that they could attain the higher positions in the newspaper world, without going through the mill of a reporter's experience. It is like wanting to go to college without going to school. One must be able to report a fire accurately before he can discuss the water in Europe.

SHORTAGE OF CHURCH CANDLES

Washington, April 18.—War has increased the demand for church candles in Russia where a shortage of wax for making them is reported by American consular officials. Many before the war supplied almost three-quarters of the bees wax imported by Russia for this purpose and the cutting off of this source of supply has left Russian church candles factories with a shortage of 7,222,561 pounds for the coming year.

SPRING FLOWERING
PLANTS.
JOHN HECK & SON.Chic Neckwear Is
The Keynote of
Smart Spring Styles

FRESH AS THE SEASON

All sorts of spectacular neck fixings trail enticingly over shop counters. Deep capes and flaring revers in gay, crisp shades adorn somber toned suits. The cut shows a fluted white organdy piece inserted and edged with dainty val, to be worn with any good looking dark shirt waist.

LITTLE BENNY'S
NOTEBOOK

(By Lee Page)

My cousin Artie was around at our house, and after we got tired taking turns pretending we was dawg catchers and catching each other with poppy umbrellas till 2 of the ribs broke, I sed lets play we are poets and can't see anything but poetry, you go first and make up a poem about the clock.

"Which he did, being this:
O see the funny looking clock!
It must be in disgrace!
For its standing on the mantel piece
With its hands in front of its face."

And then I made up one on the carpet, being this:
O see the setting room carpet!
Its fastened down with tacks,
If you do bleeve it, set on one,
And you'll know in talking facts,
So I sed lets play we are poets and can't see anything but poetry, you go first and make up a poem about the clock."

And then Artie made one up about the windows, being this:
O see the setting room windows!
There exactly 5 in number,
If they wasn't washed in September
and October,
They woud be pretty dirty in November."

There aint any suth word as November, I sed.

I no thare aint, but a poet is allowed to change words and stes. I sed to they dont haf to make sents as long as they rime, sed Artie.

And then I made one up about the pictures, being this:
O see the pritty pictures!
They hang on the walls and stes.
Every time you take a wall away
One of the pictures capsize."

And jest then we herd Skinny Martin wisseling outside, and we went out.

SCULPTOR DRAWS
PEN PICTURE OF
GEN. HINDENBURG

Berlin, April 18.—Professor Heinrich Cauer, a well known sculptor who has been engaged for some time on a bust of Hindenburg, contributes to the Baeseitung a pen picture of the popular military leader.

"Hindenburg's entire figure," he writes, "from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, measures a trifle over six feet. He holds himself with soldierly erectness, but his head is usually bent forward, a habit which one always notices in big men accustomed to speak with those of lesser stature. He gives you the impression of a knight in armor. His deep voice, and his remarks, often whimsical, but never injurious or ironical, are full of kindness and friendliness."

"If you look at Hindenburg closely you will notice a furrow over the nose drawn between the swellings of the brow. This furrow has been given by the gigantic responsibilities of the present war. You get the impression of strain and even suffering, an impression somehow heightened by the yellow color of the skin."

The Field Marshal is lean. Photographs had led me to expect a fat man. But he is actually thin, and this thinness increases the impression of energy in the face and is certainly preferable from the artist's point of view.

BISHOP TO PREACH
HOLY WEEK SERMON
AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

The Rt. Rev. Chauncey Buncie Brewster, D. D. Bishop of Connecticut, will deliver the last of his Lenten sermons in the union course at Saint John's Episcopal church, Park and Fairfield avenues, this evening at eight o'clock. This will complete a course of five sermons.

The music will be rendered by a vested choir of men's voices from all the Episcopal churches of the city. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. There will be daily services during Holy Week at Saint John's church at 10:30 in the morning and at 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

An exchange discussing the schools, remarks that the education had at the mother's knee is the most valuable. Education on the mother's knee seems still more valuable to some people.

KINDLE THE FIRES

of health in the morning and they will glow all day. The proper food is what does it. Select the heart strength of the wheat.



Heckers CREAM FARINA
MADE FROM SELECTED WHEAT

Other Heckers' Products—Oatmeal, Hominy, Whole Rice and Yellow Granulated Meal

PALM SUNDAY,
HOLY WEEK

Last Sunday was observed by all Catholic churches throughout the world, and in some Protestant churches, as Palm Sunday, inaugurating the sacred period of Holy Week. A large proportion of the palms used in the decoration of American churches were shipped from Florida. The British West Indies sent a considerable quantity of palms to Canada. Many Anglican churches now use palms on the Sunday preceding Easter and a few other Protestant churches have taken up the practice.

Palm Sunday is celebrated in commemoration of the entrance of Jesus into Jerusalem. The whole community greeted him with joyous applause. The roadway was strewn with branches and the people waved palm branches as they shouted words of blessing and praise. Jesus was proclaimed the Son of David, the King of the nation, and the Messiah. Ere a few days had sped the same people were mourning for the death of the Messiah, and denouncing him as an impostor.

Palm Sunday ushered in the profound mysteries of Holy Week, which was anciently called the great and painful week or week of sorrow. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings the office of the Tenebrae, (darkness) is chanted. During the service a large candle or taper, representing the light of the world, is placed in the center of the altar, and fifteen lights arranged in the form of a triangle, which denote Christ and the prophets who predicted his coming, stands in the sanctuary. The lights are one by one extinguished, till only the upper one remains, which is taken down and placed under the altar until the close of the office, and then brought back, symbolizing Christ's burial and resurrection.

On Thursday, called Maundy Thursday, the institution of the Lord's supper is commemorated, and in some places the priests wash the feet of twelve poor persons, in imitation of Jesus towards his apostles. The Pope performs this ceremony by washing the feet of his priests. King Alfonso of Spain not only presides at the "lavatorio," but he also performs the ceremony of twelve of his very poor subjects, but he and the Queen afterwards eat as waiters at a sumptuous banquet served to the fortunate dozen. Emperor Francis Joseph formerly displayed his Christian humility by a similar observance, but of late years the office has been delegated to one of the archdukes of the Hapsburg family. It was usually held before the chosen twelve present their feet to the monarch for washing, the court attendants have seen to it that they are as clean as soap and water can make them, and the emperor, as carried out by both the Madrid and Vienna courts, is a merely symbolic proceeding.

The bells of Roman Catholic churches are not run nor instruments of music sounded from the "Gloria in Excelsis" in the mass of Thursday until the same time on Saturday. There is no mass on Good Friday, and the altar is stripped of all its ornaments. The candles are extinguished, and the adoration of the cross, as performed on this day. On Saturday the services begin by the blessing of fire and water, and of the paschal candle, an emblem of Christ, which is lighted in token of his resurrection. It was on Saturday of Holy Week that the early church administered baptism to catechumens, and part of the service still relates to that custom.

With all other important Catholic countries of Europe distracted by war, it is in Spain that the historic observances of Holy Week have been most faithfully carried out this year. The Spaniards, and their descendants in Central and South America, have always been strict observers of all the features of the Holy Week observances. A description of the Holy Week ceremonies in Madrid has been written by a member of the royal family, the Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon, Duchess of Segovia. "As a Catholic country, Spain has kept many customs which I think are admirable," says the royal authoress. "Palm Sunday began with the blessing of the palms. These were the branches of palm trees varying in length from about half a yard to three yards. Some of them were plaited and carried by little girls. Others were left in their natural shape, long, thin and graceful, waving with the breeze or the movements of the bearers."

"It is the custom for godmothers every year to present their godsons and goddaughters with palms. The little girls are hung all over with sweetmeats, but the palms of the boys are simply adorned with a ribbon boy for they are treated as future men. The palms have been fastened to the balconies of houses to remain until the following year, and then they are burned to make room for new ones."

"As Palm Sunday the royal family attended high mass in state. The public was permitted to assist. The Queen and all the ladies accompanying her wore their court dresses and wore the mantillas. The King wore the uniform of a general, with crosses and sashes. All the grandees and dignitaries of the palace were in full dress, wearing their military uniforms. "Maundy Thursday began with a solemn high mass. In every church the principal altar was converted into a high monument of light and flowers. After the mass the consecrated host was carried processionally and was allowed to remain on the altar for

the adoration of the people until Good Friday. It is the pious custom to send tapers to be burned on this monument, and what remains of them are taken home to be lighted in case of storm or of grave illness or great anxiety.

"It is not an obligation, but as a matter of devotion almost everybody visited six churches on Maundy Thursday. In the streets all traffic was stopped. The women were all dressed in black silk, with mantillas covering their heads. These mantillas were lined with bright colored satin and were very becoming to young girls. All the people walked in the middle of the street in going from one church to another. The churches became very crowded, but policemen were stationed at the entrances and exits, and the strictest order was maintained."

"On Maundy Thursday the royal family went in solemn procession to the Salon de Columnas for the ceremony of the washing of feet. The altar was censed and the gospel read. The grandees and nobles then removed the shoes and stockings of the poor men. The papal representative, helped by the Bishop, the one holding a basin and the other a jug of silver, poured water on the feet of the poor and the King, kneeling before each man, wiped his feet with a towel and kissed them."

"This humble act accomplished, the poor took their places at the tables and the King waited on them. There was an elaborate menu, but no meats as Maundy Thursday is a day of abstinence from meats. Standing at one end of the table the King presided the dishes which were then handed by the grandees to the King, who placed one before each of the poor men. There were twelve courses, followed by a fruit and nut, and a jug full of wine and a loaf."

TO MAKE 1916 COUNT OF BIRDS.

Biological Survey Calls for Volunteers, Especially in the West, to Count Birds on Farms and Woodland Tracts.

The third bird count of the United States will be made by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the breeding season in May and June. In making this survey the Bureau will rely largely on persons interested in bird life who agree to act as volunteer enumerators and count the different kinds of birds found in a 40 or 80 acre farm or woodland tract near their homes. The counts thus made by unpaid observers during the last two summers have furnished to the Department valuable data on the character, number and distribution of the bird population.

This year the ornithologists of the Department wish particularly to secure a large number of volunteers in the west to report on the bird life in the plains, the semiarid regions, the deserts and the mountains in that part of the United States. Special attention also is to be given to securing data as to the birds in the fruit districts of the Pacific coast and in the South Atlantic and Gulf states. The information collected this year it is believed will be of special value in enabling the Department to test the effect of state and national bird laws and also in determining what relationship exists between bird life and the prevalence of locusts, grasshoppers and other insect pests in different localities.

As it is impossible to make an actual count of all the birds in a selected district, each enumerator is asked to report only upon the number of birds breeding in a selected area of 40 to 80 acres in country or suburban districts. From the figures thus obtained, those in charge of the work are able to approximate the total number of birds of each kind in different sections of the country.

Enumerators who wish to report on birds on farms are asked to choose an area which includes farm buildings, shade trees, orchards, plowed land, pasture or meadow or swamp, but not very much woodland. The enumerator begins his survey at daylight some morning and zigzags back and forth in the selected area, counting the male birds. Early in the morning during the last of May or the first week of June every male bird should be in full song and therefore easily counted. The count of one day is to be verified by observation on several mornings.

The height of the breeding season should be chosen for this work. In the latitude of Washington, May 30, is about the proper date for the count. In the latitude of Boston the work should begin a week later and south of Washington even an earlier date should be selected.

In addition to reports on farms and suburbs, enumerators who can do so will be asked to report on the birds in a timber area of about 40 acres or in an isolated bit of woodland of from 10 to 20 acres. In the northeastern states, separate reports on the number of birds found in the wilder portions of the farms, preferably those surveyed in the earlier counts, are desired.

Those wishing to take part in the survey can obtain complete instructions by writing to the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The work, however, calls for considerable knowledge of birds, and only those who can readily distinguish the different kinds should undertake to make returns for their findings.

SPRING FLOWERING
PLANTS.
JOHN HECK & SON.

The young lady across the way says you never can tell from what the papers say how large a salary a person like Mary Pickford or Charlie Chaplin really gets and for her part she never believes such a story unless it comes direct from the press agent.

INSANITY INCREASING
AT ALARMING RATE, IS
FINDING IN ENGLAND

London, April 18.—The report of the Board of Lunacy Control reviewing conditions in Great Britain since the year 1859, shows a steady and alarming increase of insane persons in all classes, but especially among paupers.

In 1859 there were 35,000 persons under control for lunacy. In 1880, 100,000; in 1915, 145,000. As compared to the total population the ratio of lunatics in 1859, was 18.5 per 10,000. In 1915 the proportion had risen to 27.7.

"We may at once reduce these comparative figures," says the report, "by recognizing that the diagnosis of lunacy has improved, and that therefore more cases are recognized and cured for than in 1859. Yet this does not explain all the increase. Other factors must be considered. It is at this point that each theorist advances his claims, and we are asked to regard alcohol, syphilis, tobacco, over-strain, and other similar factors as the prime cause of the increase in insanity."

The truth is that the cause of lunacy is not known. The factors

enumerated above may play a part but they also play their part in the lives of men and women who die sane. Quite recently it has been suggested that diet may have some importance, and attention has been called to the fact that many persons of insane tendency exhibit strong dietic preferences—a love of sugar and so on."

THE SPRING OF
PERPETUAL YOUTH

Was what the Spanish explorer sought in Florida. Youth cannot be perpetual, but with health a man or woman can retain youthful looks till the near approach of actual old age. If a woman is dragging wearily along oppressed by some womanly ailment, she may expect a return of youth, beauty and vivacity by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.—Adv.

Aeroplane will be used experimentally at the Norfolk, Va., coast guard station this week to locate ships in distress and convoy cutters to the disabled ship.

SPRING FLOWERING
PLANTS.
JOHN HECK & SON.Easy & Practical
Home Dress Making
Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper
by Pictorial Review



An Interesting Linen Frock.



Considerable interest in linens is manifested by the leading dress-makers of New York and Paris in their summer collections. A morning frock in blotted pad blue linen is shown here, made attractive by touches of white introduced on the collar and tiny straps finishing the lower part of the sleeves. If desired, the peplum may be omitted, leaving a trim waist finish, with the front extending below the belt. In medium size the dress requires 4 1/2 yards 44-inch or 5 1/2 yards 36-inch linen.

The material is folded in half in cutting table, then each section the gape, before any attempt is made to cut the dress. If the skirt or sleeves are desired shorter than shown, cut off the pattern on the lines of small "o" perforations.

The pieces for the gores are laid along the selvedge edge of the material, so that when the front and back gores are laid on the linen on a lengthwise fold, nearly every available inch of space is taken.

The cutting guide shows the various small sections to be placed in position to avoid waste of linen. The jumper front and back and back of the underbouse are laid on a lengthwise fold, as is also the collar. On the upper row place the underbouse front, sleeve, peplum and round collar, if this is used instead of the straight one, on a lens-wise thread, in the order named.

The underbouse is perforated for two different neck outlines, round or V-shape, allowing for the introduction of a vest, if desired.



Pictorial Review Costume No. 15. Sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 15c. These Home Dressmaking articles are prepared especially for this newspaper from the very latest styles by The Pictorial Review.